the name of "John M. Thurston of Ne- that which was to name the next repubbraska" to be permanent chairman, there was an eruption of flags and cheers from the delegates, and another demonstration greeted the name of U. S. Grant, jr., of California.

The heat was becoming intense-damp, wilting, sunless heat, which crimpled collars and kept the whole arena a flutter of gaudy fans, which had been distributed throughout the ball.

The reading of the report on permanent organization was followed by a wild and

Mr. Mudd of Maryland jumped to his feet and loudly protested against action upon "It can be received," he shouted, "but it cannot be acted upon. Nothing can be done until the convention has acted on the report of the committee on creden-



tials. Until that committee has acted there is no convention." Mr. Fairbanks ruthlessly overruled the point of order and left Mr. Mudd angrily

shouting on the floor. Suddenly the trate Marylander changed his tactics, and as Mr. Fairbanks called for a vote on the adoption of the report, he demanded a call of the roll. His demand was seconded by Delegate Evans of Minnesota. Mr. Fairbanks, however, called for a rising vote, and the convention seemed to rise en masse to the call.

The galleries cheered and pandemonium reigned for a minute, as the convention realized the overwhelming defeat of the few dissenters against the immediate adoption of the report.

Senator Sewell of New Jersey and Representative Paine of New York were designated to escort the permanent chairman to the platform. They marched down the main aisle, while the delegates jumped to their feet fluttering flags and handkerchiefs and cheering shrilly with a yell that reminded southerners of the confederac.v. Mr. Fairbanks, with a plume of the national tricolor pinned to the breast of his black frock coat, meeting the trio as it ascended the steps, and grasping the Nebraska Senator by the hand.

Senator Thurston faced the arena with his hands clasped behind him, and began to speak. He said: Chairman Thurston's Speech.

"Gentlemen of the Convention: The happy memory of your kindness and confidence will abide in my grateful heart forever. My sole ambition is to meet your expectations, and I pledge myself to exercise the important powers of this high office with absolute justice and impartiality. I bespeak your cordial cooperation and support to the end that our proceedings may be orderly and dignified, as before this the deliberations of the supreme council of the republican party.

"Eight years ago I had the distinguished honor to preside over the convention which nominated the last republican President of the United States. Today I have the distinguished honor to preside the next President of the United States. This generation has had its object lesson and the doom of the democratic party is already announced. The American people will return to the republican party, because they know that its administration will mean:

"The supremacy of the Constitution of the United States.

"The maintenance of the law and order. "The protection of every American citizen in his right to live, labor and to vote. "A vigorous foreign policy. "The enforcement of the Monroe doc-

trine.

"The restoration of our merchant marine.

"Safety under the stars and stripes on every see: in every port. "A revenue adequate for all governmental expenditures and the gradual extinguishment of the national debt.

"A currency as sound as the government, and as untarnished as its honor, whose dollars, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall have equal purchasing and debtpaying power with the best dollars of the civilized world.

"A protective tariff, which protects, coupled with reciprocity, which reciprocates, thereby securing the best markets for American products and opening of American factories to the free coinage of American muscle.

"A pension policy just and generous to our living heroes, and to the widows and orphans of their dead comrades.

"The governmental supervision and control of transportation lines and rates.

"The protection of the people from all unlawful combination and unjust exaction of aggregated capital and corporated

"An American welcome to every Godfearing, liberty-loving, Constitution-respecting, law-abiding, labor-seeking, decent man.

"The exclusion of all whose birth, whose blood, whose condition, whose practices



D. B. Henderson

would menace the permanency of free institutions, endanger the safety of American society or lessen the opportunities of American labor.

"The abolition of sectionalism-every star in the American flag shining for the honor and welfare and happiness of every commonwealth and all the people. A deathless loyalty to all that is true and American and a patriotism eternal as the stars."

Punctuated With Cheers.

The punctuation of almost every sentence of his address was a period of yells, rounded off with a fringe of manual applause and stamping. Mr. Thurston is a slender, dark-faced, black-mustached, spectacled, scholarly looking man, but he wields a voice keyed for the stump that sent every word ringing to the farthest corner of the galleries.

No point of his speech was lost upon the assembly, but that which provoked the most enthusiastic uproar was the statement that he had presided over the convention which nominated the last republican President, and was now addressing

lican President. The delegates rose and waved their hats, flags and handkerchiefs with a prolonged

cheer when Mr. Thurston finished.

Secretary, Col. Charles W. Johnson of Minnesota; assistant secretaries, W. E. Riley of Kentucky, H. H. Smith of Michigan, A. B. Humphrey of New York, A. W. Manlor of Maryland; official stenographer, Frances E. Burke of Pittsburg; sergeant-at-arms, Timothy E. Byrnes of Minnesota; assistants to the sergeant-at-arms, George W. Wisewell of Wisconsin, W. W. Johnson of Maryland, W. P. Huxford of Washington, Charles E. Stone of Illinois, G. D. Smith of Oklahoma; reading clerks, J. H. Stone of Michigan, F. H. Wilson of Missouri, John R. Mallov of Ohio, R. S. Hatch of Indiana, J. R. Bean of New Jersey; also one vice

president from each state As the demonstration ceased, by direction of Permanent Chairman Thurston, a letter was read from J. Henry Fort, chairman of the committee on credentials, anncuncing that the committee would be unable to report until after noon Thereupen Gov. Bushnell of Ohio moved

that the convention take a recess until 2 o'clock. The motion was carried with a roar, and at 11:23 Chairman Thurston declared the

convention in recess. The band played 'Yankee Doodle" as the crowds made their ay out of the hall.

WHO WILL FOLLOW TELLER.

Speculation Regarding the Bolt of the Silver Men. Special from a Staff Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.-A member of the platform committee just from the conference room says that Mr. Teller announced in the conference that he intended to bolt the convention.

The gold men are coming to realize that Teller, Dubois, Cannon, Mantle and their followers are going to bolt. While there has been no official announcement on the subject, friends of the silver leaders have whispered that the bolt is coming, until at last the gold men have come to believe

A statement by one of the silver Senators who is not going to bolt, that he knows that Teller and part of the Colorado dele gation: Dubois and all the Idaho delegation: Cannon and part of the Utah delega tan; Mantle and part of the Montana delegation and a few others will bolt is accepted by the gold men as accurate information. It is said that Carter will not go out.

Many stories concerning the subject of a bolt are in circulation today.

It is said that the silver men reached a conclusion at a meeting this morning. But no meeting was held. This conclusion had been reached for some time.

It was said that they had hired a hall for another convention. This is not accurate. No doubt if they go out people interested in the silver cause may get up a demonstration and they might be called on to

Some private individual may have hired hall, but the silver leaders have not. SHAPING THE PLANKS.

The Resolutions Committee Considering the Platform.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.-The full committee took up the platform promptly after being called together at 10:30, and proceeded with it section by section. The pre-



James Elverson.

amble was first read and adopted, practi-

At noon the committee had not reached the financial plank, where the contest was expected between the gold and silver men. The subcommittee reported a complete platform. After reading it as a whole. Chairman Foraker stated that the supcommittee had given the different declarations the fullest consideration during the night, and had the counsel of the best thought of the party, not only in deciding on the principles of the party, but also in the forms for expressing the same.

After the report was submitted with this expression, it was decided to take it up ad seriatum for consideration. The whereas, in which the history and the mission of the party were covered was adopted without opposition. Then came the preamble, in which the indictment of President Cleveland's administration was most strongly expressed. There was some difference of opinion of the severity as to the language in this indictment, but Senator Foraker defended it very earnestly, and it was adopt-

ed without any changes. The plank on the tariff was adopted as reported, including the reciprocity clause, and there was no disposition to alter the language in any of the sections until the

sugar bounty question was reached. There was some objection to the form of this resolution, and some brief speeches were made in support of various propositions. One of these was to amend the resolution by declaring for a specific duty on sugar and another for a specific declaration for tariff protection.

None of these was accepted, and the resolution as reported and as sent out last night by the Associated Press was adopted. The proposition for an amendment to the resolutions came from Mr. Patterson of Illincis and Mr. Lauterbach of New York, who contended for a declaration for a specific duty.

They were replied to by Senator Gear of lewa, who contended for the merit of the bounty system, saying that the main object was to protect the original producers of sugar in this country and that the bounty system was well calculated to accomplish this purpose.

The committee also adopted resolutions declaring specifically for the adequate protection of wool and woolens, and still another for the encouragement of American shipping.

At 12 o'clock the financial question was taken up. Senator Teller opened the discussion by offering the various substitutes which he had presented in the subcommittee and

making a speech in support of them. Senator Teller Will Bolt. Senator Teller made a vigorous speech in

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support of his resolutions, becoming quite animated as he warmed up in the course of his remarks. He had scarcely begun when the members of the press, who lined the hall outside the room in which the com-The other permanent officers elected were mittee was meeting, were invited to a more distant section of the hotel. The excuse was made that the committee wanted the use of the hallway for air but the fact that the Colorado Senator's voice penetrated the wall and was plainly heard on the outside was accepted as the real reason for the eviction of the press.

As the Senator progressed he was warmly applauded by his followers. He spoke vehemently in opposition to the gold standard plank, declaring his belief in taking this course that the party was departing from its vaunted position of defender of the rights of the people, and putting itself



James Sullivan Clarkson

in the hands of the bond-clippers of Lom bard and Wall streets.

This policy he denounced as unAmerican unpatriotic and opposed to all the best in terests of aumanity. He expressed his sincere regret that such a course should be adopted not because it affected him nersonally but because it was a sten that would seriously affect the welfare of the pecple of the entire country. As for himself, he had been a republican since the ante-bellum days. He had assisted in securing the nomination of Lincoln.

Mr. Teller in the course of his remarks

tated in emphatic terms that if the gold standard plank as proposed was adopted he would consider it incumbent upon him to sever his connection with the convention. Thinking as he did upon the subject, which was, of all questions, the nearest to his heart, he could not consistently was so determined to antagonize his con-

victions of right and duty, and, as he believed, stultify its own record. Senators Dubois of Idaho and Cannon of Utah, Meyer, Mott of North Carolina and Hepburn of Cleveland followed in a simthar strain, also announcing their intention to bolt the convention in case of the, to them, obnoxious gold standard plank. Mr. Darlington of Pennsylvania replied briefly to Senator Teller, challenging the

portion of the Serator's address referring to the "dictation of Lombard street," saying that was a poor return for the money, amounting to many millions of dollars which had been invested in the west by the men of the east in building railroads and in other enterprises. "We have given you our money freely,"

he said, "and are surprised that you should now want to pay us in money worth only 50 cents on the dollar." "Colorado," responded Mr. Teller, "has

always hald her debts, and will continue to pay them. What we object to is the pay ing of two dollars for one received." He proceeded briefly to show that silver had not depreciated, but that it was gold that had increased in value.

Senator Lodge's Regret. in a way personal to Senator Teller. He spoke of the esteem in which the Colorado him, but said that notwithstanding this feeling it was impossible to follow his idea of financial policy. To do so would be ruinous to the great commercial interests of the country. That the Colorado Senator was honest in

his convictions and zealous in their suppert, no man could doubt, but that he was right did not follow. He regretted that they had come to the parting of the ways, but the parting was not the seeking of the gold standard men, and if it could not be prevented it would have to be endured. Mr. Cannon of Utah said there was no use of the republican party making an effort in this state this year under the millstone of a single gold standard platform. He was severe in his charges on the money power and its dominance over this con-

vention. He described the depressed condition of the country, and especially in his state, and gave notice that he and others would stand by Senator Teller, who truly repre sented them.

Mr. Lemmon of California advocated the Teller amendment strongly. He insisted that with the majority report as the declaration of the party, the plurality of 40,000 would not only be wiped out, but that the masses would become alienated from the party indefinitely. He knew there would be hope for them in the pending canvass on the coast.

Silver Amendment Beaten.

The Teller silver amendment to the platform was defeated by a vote of 41 to 10. Silver Senators announce that they must declare themselves out of the party. Senator Cannon in Tears.

While Messrs. Mott and Lemmon were as vigorous as they could be in protesting against "the pressure" of the gold standard, they did not state in their speeches that they would go out of the convention with Senator Teller.



They did, however, state to members of the committee afterward that they would all stand by Senator Teller, and if they were defeated in the convention they would declare themselves out of the party and do the best they could for their people hereafter.

Members of the committee who came out of the rooms said they had never witnessed such touching scenes in politics. Some of the silver men shed tears while speaking; Senator Cannon wept, crying

aloud as he pleaded for Utah. No funeral could be so sad to him. They loved the party that was about to smite them and cast them out. Senator Dubois was the most vehement in his utterances as to the result. He showed no emotion, but was fiercely defiant,

ENTHUSIASM FOR REED Popularity of the Maine Candidate Shown at St. Louis.

Senator Teller was cool throughout th

debate.

special from a Staff Correspondent. ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The great popular-

ley's nomination, was demonstrated last night in a manner that ought to be highly gratifying to the Maine man's friends. This affection of the people for the big fellow from Maine was evinced at every street corner and in every hotel where his picture was paraded and his name shouted. The feature of the applause which struck one most foreiby was its evident sincerity.
There was a note in the chorus of greeting to him different from the perfunctory shouts that went up for McKinley. In point of numbers the Reed boomers on the streets fully equaled the McKinleyites, and the close observer would have instantly detected the difference in the quality of the

adulation for the two candidates. The admirers of Thomas B. Reed paraded the streets last night, burning Greek fire and shouting for their favorite. The parade was composed chiefly of the members of the Merchants' League and the Junior League clubs of St. Louis, and it was the members of these organizations who led in the shouting for the Maine statesman. The parade was not attended by any excitement until it reached the Southern Hotel, the headquarters of the Reed boomers. The crowd of the McKinley rooters were encountered on the street and the Reed people offered to fight their way to the hotel door. The Merchants' League Club, the former hot bed of McKinleyism, which has within a day been converted into Reed wigwam, was the gathering places for the marchers. The Merchants' League members were there in force, and several of them were kept busy distributing badges bearing the words "I am for T. B. Reed." Others were looking after the details of uniforms and equipments. The line was formed on Locust street, and the Chicago Blaine Club, sixty strong, was given the position at the head of the column. Then came the Merchants' League Club, the Reed clubs from Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, and last, but not least in size or importance, came the marching corns of the Innier Republican League, headed by its large drum corps. The entire procession was under the marshalship of Governor Cleaves of Maine, who was accompanied by his staff and escorted by Col. L. A. Phillips, Lieut. Col. Ragan, Adjt. Theo. F. Berryhill and Assistant Adjt. F. L. Jones of the Merchants' League Club. The parade went down Locust street to

14th, and turned south to Olive. They swept past the headquarters of the Ohio Republican League, in the Exposition building, and on toward the business portion of

As the parade crossed Broadway it narrowly missed a collision with the end of a column of Allison rooters, who were making a tour of the streets. When 4th street was reached the column turned south and passed the Planters'.

The crowd at this hotel cheered the marchers. The procession went its way to the Southern, where it knew that it would be well received by the Reed contingent. At the Southern Hotel the Reed men took up the chorus of shouting, and swelled into a magnificent ovation. The entire affair was a handsome and heartfelt compliment to the Maine candidate, and such a one as was not given to any other one of McKinley's opponents.

FOR SECOND PLACE.

Fight Between the New York Factions Over Morton.

Special From a Staff Correspondent. ST. LOUIS, June 17.-The fight between the two New York factions over the vice presidency is bitter. Mr. Hanna has been drawn into it and a situation almost as embarressing for him as was that over the word gold in the platform has developed. Platt is Hanna's evil genius. The slender, cyntral shadow of the New York man 's Ohio manager. When it was known Monday that Mr. Hanna had informed Platt Senator was held and the respect felt for | and his associates that if they could agree upon a candidate for the vice presidency the Ohio people would support him, and also that the use of the word gold had been agreed upon, there was a feeling of relief and a general belief that things would run on smoothly thenceforward. In announcing this concession on the part of Mr. Hanna these dispatches suggested that there might be a string to the promise: that he might construe an agreement to mean a unanimous agreement

among the New York people. This has turned out to be the case. Mr. Hanna's declaration yesterday that he and the Ohio delegation preferred Hobart was the repudiation of his promise, and he is now opposing Morton in obedience to the wishes of Depew and the other of Mr. Hanna's friends from the empire state.

Mr. Depew is violent in his opposition to the selection of Morton. His efforts brought out the declination from Morton, which was given out for publication some

Now the wires are being kept not between bere and New York, and the hardest sort of work is being done by both factions. Platt is endeavoring to compel Morton to accept the nomination. Depew is insisting that he must adhere to his declination. Every possible influence is being brought to bear on the governor by both factions. Platt seems to have the better pull, and it is understood that he is authorized to state that Mr. Morton will not decline to serve if nominated. The pressure is so great, however, that Morton may again charge his mind and put in another declin-

ation at a critical moment. The fact that Hanna joins Depew in opposing his nomination may influence him. Depew is denouncing Platt and his schemes in no measured bitterness. He is open and public in his denunciation, and threatens to refuse to make the speech nominating Morton for the presidency unless it is definitely known that he will not under any circumstances accept the second place. Hanna has been compelled to take sides

in the fight more openly than he had intended or was desirable, and again the situation is presented of Hanna and Platt in an active struggle. Platt insists that Morton will be nominated, in spite of Hanna, and Depew and the McKinley people are insisting that the

presidential candidate should be nominated before the decision is reached. As to the second place on the ticket, Hanna and Depew' still stick to Hobart, and Depew says it will be a measure of strength in the convention between Hanna and Platt.

J. P. M.

The Fight of the New Yorkers.

By Associated Press. ST. LOUIS, June 17.-The complex situation of last night, in which the bitter feud between the New York factions was the principal factor, coupled with a desire to put Mr. Hanna and the McKinley managers on record, continued this morning without material change, the halt being occasioned by the desire to get the presidential matter settled before launching into a vice presidential fight. Mr. Platt was about early, and had seen the leaders of the Indiana and Illinois delegations before 9 o'clock. He was pursuing his usual tactics of stating his position quietly to the leaders of delegations, whether they were favorable or unfavorable to his cause. There was, however, no disposition on his part to make any definite statement of Mr. Morton's candidacy other than to say courteously: "In the event of Mr. Morton's defeat on the presidential issue, it is thought that Mr. Morton would accept the second place," and he would ask for support.

Every care was taken in New York head quarters not to in any way antagonize Mr. Hanna or mention him as an enemy of the Morton boom for Vice President. Chairman Hackett of the New York committee said: "Mr. Hanna cannot be expected to enter into this fight when he has the Mo-

ity of Reed, even among those who are by Kinley fight upon his shoulders. Surely he has henors emough in securing first place for his candidate."

At the Ohio headquarters up to 9:30 o'clock no definite answer has been given to Mr. Miller or Cornelius Bliss as to their proposition to secure aid in their fight agains Mr. Morton, and they were getting rather uneasy. Mr. Milhelland, however, said that here was no doubt that there would be assistance lent by the friends of McKinley in the west to those in the east who had assisted them, but this view was not carried out by interviews with McKinley adherents in other states.

The Morton people this morning figure their vote on the vice presidential position for Morton as follows: New York, 56; Connecticut, 12; Delaware,



6: Florida. 8: Maryland, 16; Massachusetts, 30; Michigan, 28; Minnesota, 18; Nebraska 16; New Hampshire, 8; North Dakota, 16 Ohio, 24: Pennsylvania, 64: Rhode Island. 8; South Dakota, 8; Tennessee, 24; Texas, 30; Indiana, 16; Wisconsin, 24; Missouri, 11; Vermont, 8; Utah, 6; Mississippi, 18.

rotes, and it is claimed that when the ballot is started the surprise will be great as to Mr. Morton's strength. But there is a great portion of the day in which to fight the battle, and Mr. Hanna is still the pivot about whom the fight swings. When Warner Miller was asked to speak

upon Mr. Hampa's uncertain attitude, he "Mr. Hanna will show his hand after the nomination of McKinley has been accomplished. Wait until then, We have had several delegates telegraph to Mr.

tions, but he has not been heard from as yet." As the morning wors on it was evident that all the influence that the Miller crowd could bring to bear was used with Chauncey M. Depew to get him to withdraw from nominating Morton for President. It was urged that it was perfectly evident that Morton was in the race for Vice President, and that therefore he should withdraw from the presidency. Mr. Depew answered: "Mr. Morton assured me he is in the race. I must nominate him, according to

agreement." The announcement made just as the con-The announcement made just as the convention was called to order, that Foraker of Ohio would nominate Morton for the vice presidency just as soon as the ballot for President was finished, practically settled the gossip of the morning. It was the plan that when the Morton motion to nominate McKinley by acclamation was made also include the name of Levi P. Morton for Vice President.

At 10:50 it was believed that this would

certainly be the case, and it looks as if the plan would carry, although there may be

CONVENTION SCENES. Characteristics of the Great Gather ing at St. Louis.

Special from a Staff Correspondent. morning the two main hotels of St. Louis representing the political headquarters outside of Convention Hall would not suggest to the casual observer that a national convention is being held in St. Louis, There are no bands, no shouters, no processions. There is not a banner borne aloft by an enthusiastic rooter and not a cheer drowned the ticking of the telegraph instrument in the hotel office this morning. Gone are the gay rollickers of vesterday: missing are the scenes of uproarlous enthusiasm that marked the departure of the boomers for Convention

Hall yesterday. Five minutes past the meeting hour there were not 1,500 people in Convention Hall There were no big men in sight. A band at last appeared and unlimbered for action. The first piece of music played was

a nocturne. The state delegations are beginning to arrive now. They do not come, as of old, with bands and fiving banners, cheers and enthusiasm, but move in quietly and with perfunctory step. There has been a liberal distribution of

free tickets this morning, and now nearly

half an hour after the hour set for the meeting the people thus secured began to make their appearance. They are shingling that mansard roof like tiers of seats in the gallery with eager faces, their jaws aching, ready for business. The hymn-like notes of "Maryland, My Maryland." from the band now float through the hall, but there is not a responsive cheer from even the Maryland

claque in the galleries evidently is a home production, for it applauds the air. Twenty minutes to 11 o'clock and Mr. Fairbanks calls the convention to order He surveys the scene and finds the hall well filled. There are still a few thousand empty seats on the mansard, but the shouters will get them when the time for the shouting arrives.

delegation. Next comes "Dixie," and the

Dr. William G. Williams of Williamsport offers a prayer. The audience fan and cough and shuffle their feet and don't hear a word.



Representative Dingley.

Ex-Senator Ingalls, now a reporter, keen ly scans the audience with his eyes, searching for inspiration for sketches. Senator Lodge arises to ask for further time for the committee on resolutions, and gets it. There is an awkward pause for five minutes, and then Senator Wellington of Maryland asks unanimous consent that the committee on rules be allowed to report out of order.

Senator Sewell of New Jersey meets the same fate with a similar request. This looks like delay, and people are asking each other where the trouble lies. Mr. Sewell makes a motion to receive the report of the committee on permanent organization out of order. A storm of ayes carries it. The noes come

"I object," cried a dozen men.

from the silver delegates' portion of the While the report of the committee on permanent organization is being read the

name of Senator Thurston is mentioned, when his friends, and there seem to be a lot of them, appleud his name.

He is the first man to receive anything like an evation today. Mr. Fairbanks declares the report adopted on a viva voce vote, and a clearly defined hiss is heard from those who opposed

Ex-Congressman Mudd of Maryland makes a vigorous kick, but it is overruled, and by a standing vote the report is

adopted Senator Thursten is escorted to the rostrum and for the first time today a genuine wave of enthusiasm goes through. It lasts for several minutes and seems to betoken an awakening interest on the part of the audience in the proceedings.

Only twice during his speech does he fail to get generous responses to his sentiments. When he speaks of opening the mints to coinage of American metal there is an awkward silence, save from the silver states. When he refers to government control of transportation lines he gets a hard "frost." There's not a murmur of applause, but all is amended when he closes and the convention gives him a rousing send off.

When, following this, the recess until 2 o'clock comes, an instance is given of the rapidity with which the great hall can be emptied of its human contents. The auemptied of its human contents. The au-dience seems to sink out of sight in sec-tions as they disappear through the nu-merous exits. Where but a few seconds ago was a block of human beings is now a collection of empty chairs. You would think their occupants had melted into thin

VICTORY FOR GOLD.

The Money Plank as Strong as Any One Wanted.

Special from a Staff Correspondent. ST. LOUIS, June 17.-When the victory for gold came it was complete. No one has contended for a stronger gold plank than that adopted by the resolutions committee. Silver was almost voiceless in the committee. On the subcommittee Mr. Teller stood alone. All he accomplished was to make the record clear and to secure an opportunity to be publicly heard. This is all he was there for. He tested the com-

mittee on almost every possible variation

of propesitions friendly for stiver, and in

every instance the proposition was sup-

ported by his cwn single vote. He suc-

ceeded in the thing he most sought, in securing a concession of time in which the silver men might be heard. The plan decided upon by the majority Morton as to his vice presidential aspirawas that the silver men should not be given an opportunity to make trouble by

talking. Mr. Teller availed himself of his position on the platform committee to fight this. The report of the subcommittee was deayed until this morning on account of the fight over this proposition.

Mr. Te'ler insisted that he must have sufficient time for the presentation of the silver side of the case to the convention or else he would hang up the committee, delaying their report while the silver arguments were made in committee, and that everything said and done in the committee would be given to the press fully. He said they would have to take their choice. He



thought there might possibly be more in terest and publicity in the fight if he made it in committee than there would be in a speech made on the floor of the convention.

J. P. M. THE UNSEEN BATTLE.

The Struggle That Has Been Waged Draft of the Subcommittee on Resoluin the Council Rooms. Special From a Staff Correspondent. ST. LOUIS, June 16.-The situation here is one that is difficult to describe and to give

a correct understanding of it. By most of the people here on the ground it is not fully understood. Much about it is paradoxical and utterly bewildering to the superficial observer. To those who have nothing in bly made: mind but the selection of two candidates on the ticket the situation is devoid of excitement or feverish interest, for so much of that work was done before the convention assembled that in a general way th result has been a foregone conclusion. But the lack of enthusiasm and noisy demon stration is not due entirely to the absence of uncertainty as to the nomination. The men who are merely the general followers of conventions are made conscious of something unusual and oppressive in the atmosphere, which holds them in restraint, and they attribute it to the most apparent thing. that the nomination is beyond being influenced by shouting. They wait for the men of affairs, the great leaders, to give the word and to lead the shouting, but the sig-

nal does not come. The leaders are otherwise engaged. They have grave considerations occupying their attention, and in this lies the real secret of the absence of the usual demonstrations.

The great struggle of the convention is going on under the surface, out of sight of the badge-bearing and marching crowd, and unknown, except in a general way, to the curious spectators. The establishment of a principle is being contended for by the leading doctors of statesmanship. The personal equation becomes insignificant. Stient and mighty forces are contending in a terrible struggle over an abstract question, or which depends the fortunes of men and the future of parties. The simple question of what individual shall be named for prefer ment becomes a secondary consideration So intense and absorbing is the contest that the men whose minds are occupied with it do not stop to think of the smaller details. They forget to set the bands playing and to give the signal for a cheer. The superficial show is not in their minds.

Thus the paradox is presented of the very intensity of their excitement, the great tension at which all their faculties are drawn, producing a calm and almost cold aspect. The coldness of the convention at its first day's session forced upon the McKinley managers, with the shock of a surprise, the realization of the fact that details affecting the personal interests of their candidate had been overlooked.

They at once took steps to correct the error immediately after the adjournment of the convention yesterday. Mr. Hanna and a number of the McKinley leaders heid a formal conference to consider what was to be done. They decided that out of consideration for public appearances there should be some demonstration of popular enthusiasm. They realized that it was an oversight to ignore entirely the spectacular. A number of men were selected to take charge of the matter, and to see that at today's session there should be a suitable display of enthusiasm. This is merely a concession to the popular idea of how a national convention should appear on the

While the convention is proceeding along on fixed lines, there is a feeling of immense-responsibility, a strain of intense convention keeps good order until the anxiety and a bitterness of passion held in

restraint such as has not disturbed the minds of politicians during any recent time. If the story of this convention behind the closed doors of the council rooms could be told in all its details it would exceed in interest and excitement the story of the noisy national conventions of recent years. The bitterness is intense, personal enmities have been started, the spirit of resentment and revenge has been aroused, and men heretofore associated with each other have ceased to speak. It has been like a struggle between doctors of religion over an article of faith which is to affect the religious teachings of the world. There is the shadow of the stake and the cross of the martyrs in it.

But all this has been kept under cover. Only indistinct sounds of the contention



have reached the listening public. The issue of the contest is too scholastic, too impersonal, for the interest in it to be mantfested in noisy disputes in the hotel corridors or in marching bands or forchlight processions with banners. The result of the struggle is that the gold standard has been adopted as a principle of the republican party and written into the platform as an article of faith, and it remains for dissenters to accept or to reject the doctrines. Material incidents of the contest are that the factional fight among the New York leaders has grown so that the two factions are drawn up in front of each other in the attitude of deadly hatred. Platt and Depew are attacking each other personally, and each is trying to circumvent every move of the other.

The necessity under which Mr. Hanna was placed, though triumphant in everyhow the new article of faith should be engrafted into the platform has provoked in him a feeling of resentment and indignation, which, being met with a boast of victory on the other side, has established a bitter hostility. The men not quite prepared to accept the doctrine formally adopted are afflicted with doubts and discontent. The men, under the leadership of Teller and Dubois, who have been contending for the establishment of a diametrically opposite principle are out of the

GOV. MORTON RETICENT.

Has Nothing to Say About the Vice RHINECLIFFE, N. Y., June 17 .- Gov. Morton is watching the course of events at St.Louis with unruffled demeanor, showing none of the anxiety that might be looked for in a candidate for the presidential nomination. The governor has had a telegraph wire run into his house, over which he receives the Associated Press dispatches from St. Louis, which, as his private secretary puts it, keeps him in touch with the "most minute details" of the workings of the republican national con-

called upon him today Gov. Morton chatted pleasantly on all topics not associated with the convention, but became reticent when convention gossip was mentioned.

When the gold plank which had been adopted for insertion in the platform was spoken of the governor made no declaration, but the expression of delight which lit up his face instantly told that the plank echoes his sentiments exactly. As regards his acceptance of the vice presidential nomination the governor, as usual when that

subject is broached, had nothing to say. THE PLATFORM.

tions. The subcommittee of the committee or resolutions last, evening at St. Louis adopted the following draft of platform and put it in the hands of a typewriter for preparation for their meeting this morning, when it was expected to be further considered, and some verbal amendments proba-

"The republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the bitter fruits of four years of democratic centrol, as well as the matchless improvements of thirty years of republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, en in the following declaration of facts

and principles:

"For the first time since the civil war, the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted democratic control of the government. ernment. It has been a record of unpar-ernment. It has been a record of unpar-alleled incapacity, dishonor and disasten. In the administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, eked out ordinary current running expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt \$262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the re-demption fund for pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful repub-

"In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression,



Gen. Hornce Porter

factories, reduced work and wages, halte. enterprise and crippled American produc-tion, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequaled success and prosperity.

Protection. "We renew and emphasize our allegiance

to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign production and encourages home industry: it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producers; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingmen; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmers less dependent or foreign demand and price; it diffuses gen

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